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OCTOBER 6.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Forty persons present.

The Committee on the Hayden Memorial Award reported in favor of conferring the recognition for 1896 on Professor Giovanni Capellini of Bologna.

GIOVANNI CAPELLINI was born in Spezia, August 23, 1833. He studied in the college of his native city and in the University of Pisa. While yet a student he had made important paleontological discoveries and was in correspondence with illustrious scientists, both Italian and foreign.

After obtaining his degree in science he made frequent trips in France, England, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany. In September, 1859, he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the National College of Genoa.

In September of the following year he was made Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the University of Bologna.

In 1863 he visited North America. The rich collections then made by him in Nebraska and elsewhere are now in the Geological Institute of Bologna. In 1864 he made interesting scientific discoveries in the petroleum lands of Wallachia.

As President of the Second Extraordinary Reunion of the Italian Naturalists in Spezia in 1865, he founded the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology.

In 1872 he travelled in Greece, and in the autumn took an important part in the International Anthropological Congresses in Brussels. He then travelled in Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Spain and Portugal, and returned through France and England.

He was made Vice-President of the First International Geological Congress in Paris in 1878, and obtained its assent that the second meeting should take place in Bologna in 1881. Elected actual President (in conjunction with Quintino Sella as honorary President) of this Congress, he inaugurated the commission for the unification of geological nomenclature and a commission for the production of a geological map of Europe, outlined at Berlin. Together with Sella, he founded, on that occasion, the Italian Geologi-

cal Society. In 1885 he directed, in great part, the Third International Geological Congress in Berlin, and contributed not a little to its success, as also to that of the Fourth Session in London in 1888.

He had now published 140 scientific communications.

Having served as Rector of the University of Bologna at intervals from 1874 to 1888, in the latter year he organized and directed a celebration of its Eighth Century, for which he received letters of congratulation from all the universities of the world. He has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany and other sovereigns. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him through its Rector the diploma of Doctor "Honoris Causa." The University of Moscow nominated him honorary Professor. Seventy of the principal academies of Europe and America have registered his name among their members. He was elected a Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1863.

He is President of the International Commission for the Unification of Geological Nomenclature and President of the Royal Geological Survey of Italy.

Mica Schists of the Schuylkill River.—THEODORE D. RAND presented specimens of mica schist from the river road near Strawberry Mansion, Fairmount Park. The nodules resemble very imperfect andalusite crystals, but appear to be almost wholly quartz with a little kyanite or sillimanite, resembling closely those described by the late Dr. George H. Williams, in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, p. 665, as occurring on Sligo Branch (probably Fairfax Co., Va.) and as suggesting contact metamorphism of included fragments.

OCTOBER 13.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Twenty-three persons present.

The deaths were announced of Alexander H. Green, August 19, 1896, and Josiah Dwight Whitney, August 19, 1896, Correspondents.

OCTOBER 20.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Twenty-seven persons present.